

Sixth Annual Conference on Carbon Capture & Sequestration

Session: Evaluation of Geological Formations (1)

Mobilization of metals as a result of CO₂ injection into sedimentary basins: Results from the Frio-II Brine test, Texas, USA

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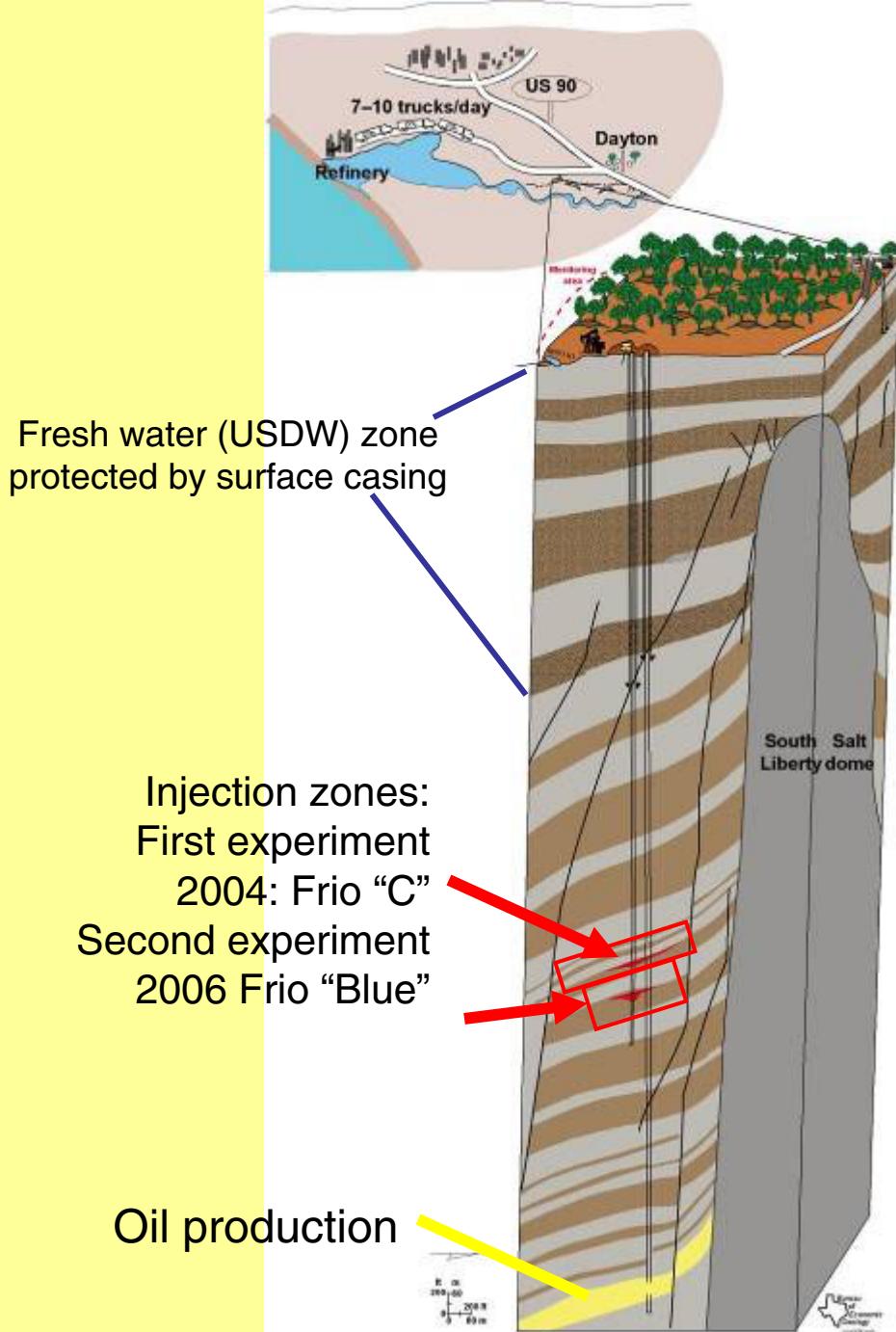
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Frio Brine Pilot Site

- Injection intervals: Oligocene fluvial and reworked sandstones, porosity 34-24%, permeability 4.4-2.5 Darcys
- Steeply dipping 11 to 16°
- Seals – several thick shales
- Depth 1,500 and 1,657 m
- Brine-rock system, no hydrocarbons
- 150 and 165 bar, 53 -60°C, supercritical CO₂

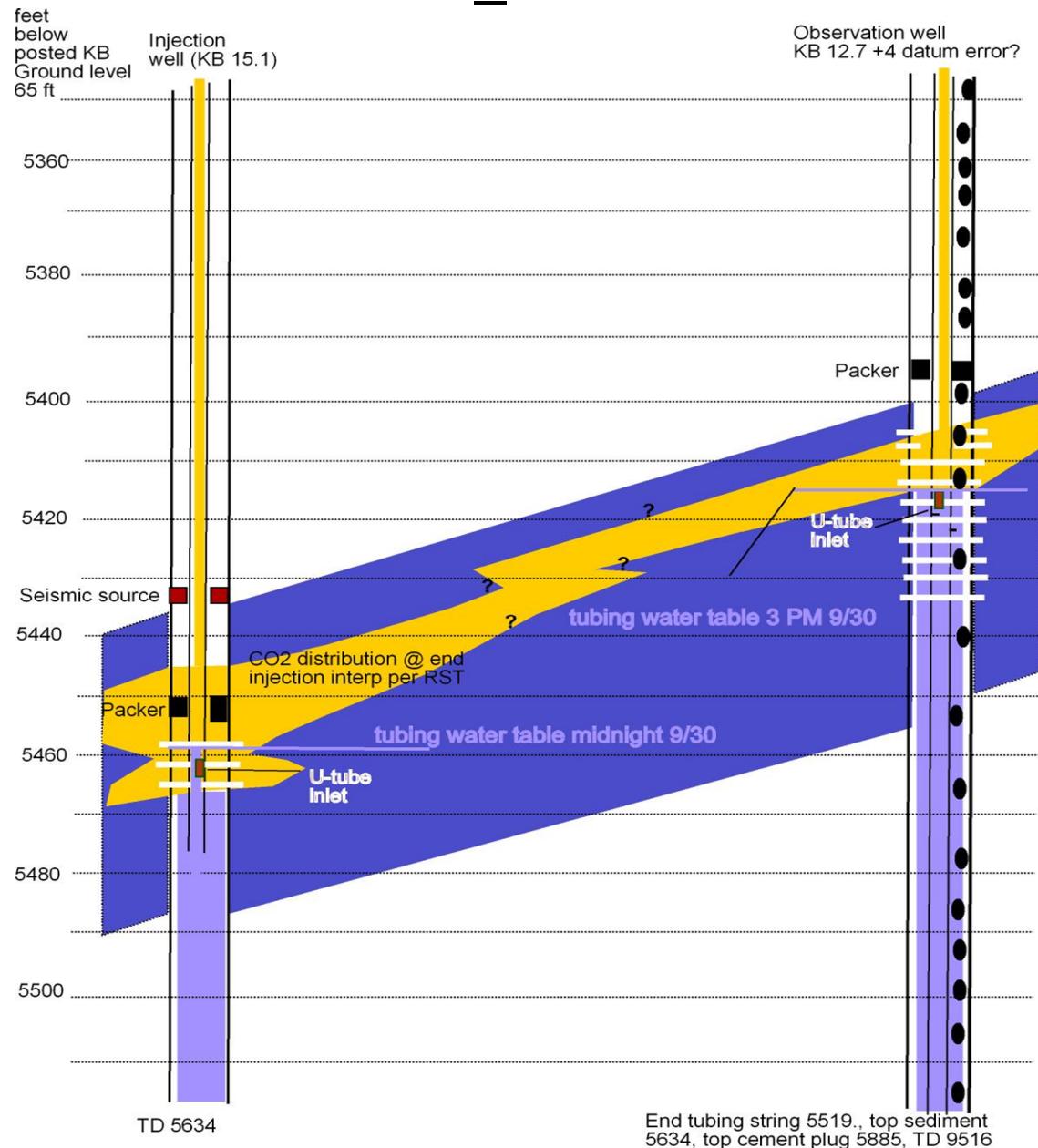
Hovorka, 2007

Topics Discussed

- Composition of water and gases in Frio “Blue” sand vs “C” & “B”. Baseline, during and post injection results.
- Water-mineral-CO₂ interactions in the Frio.
- **Mobilization of Fe and other metals.**
- **Environmental implications of post-injection results.**
- Frio II future plans and concluding remarks.



Inferred CO₂ distribution in Blue sandstone



Approximate well completion and sketch of inferred CO₂ distribution at end injection, based on RST log response and compatible with well production performance

- Inferred CO₂ distribution
- Blue sandstone
- Water-filled wells
- Receivers

Hovorka, 2006

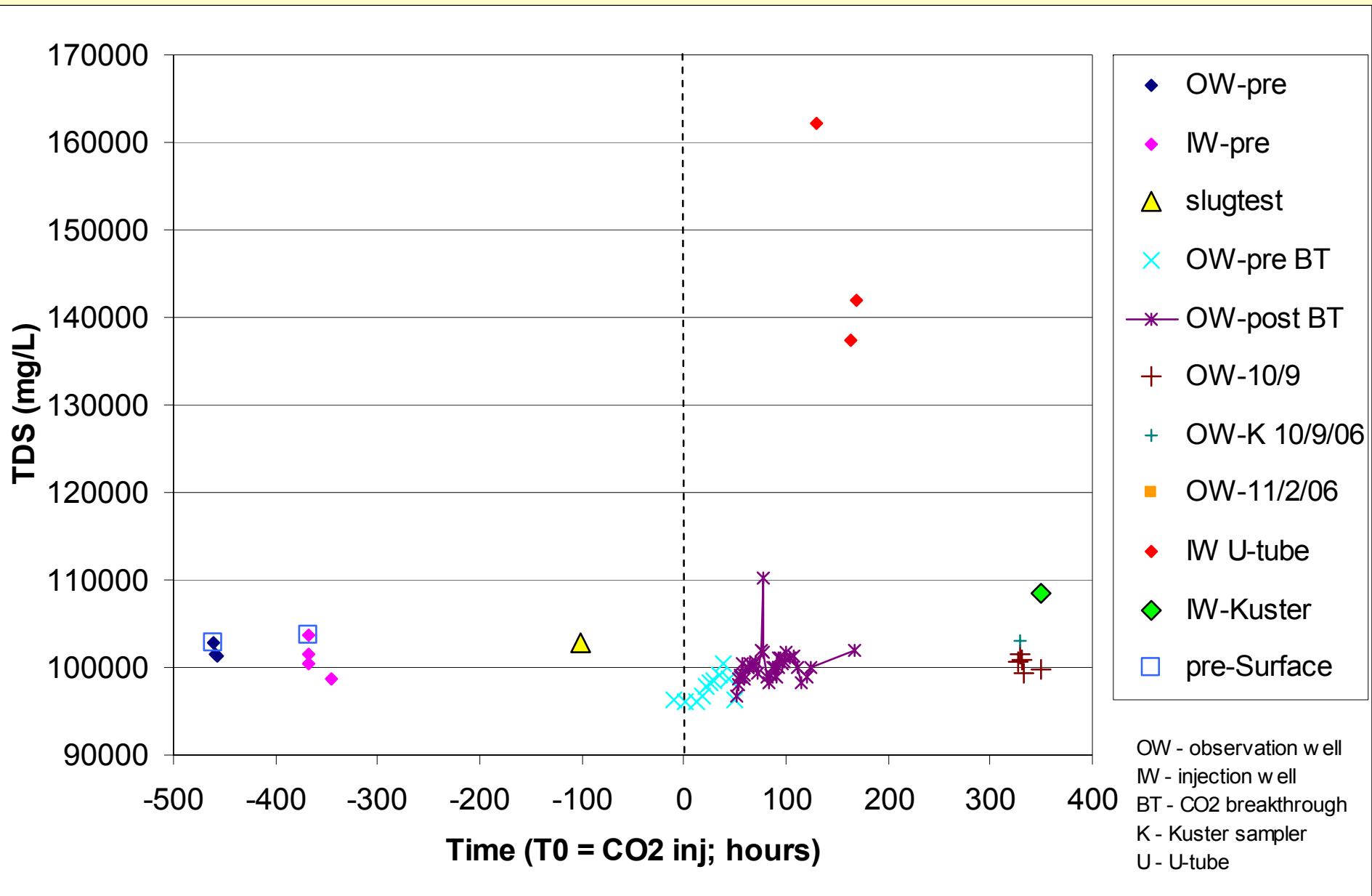
Frio II CO₂ Field sampling

Drilling & test water tagged with dye tracers

Sampling date	Sampling site	Sampling tool
Sep 6-12, 2006	injection & observation wells	surface sampling (N ₂), Kuster
Sep 25-Oct 2, 2006	observation & injection wells	U-tube
Oct 9-10, 2006	observation & injection well	U-tube and Kuster
March 20, 2007	observation well	U-tube

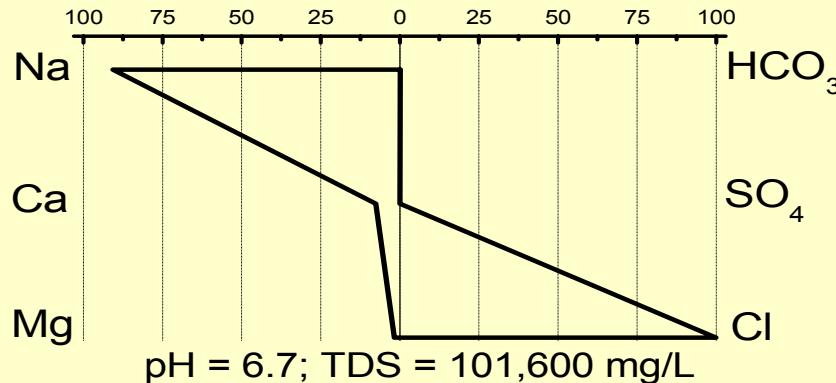


Salinity of brine from Frio II

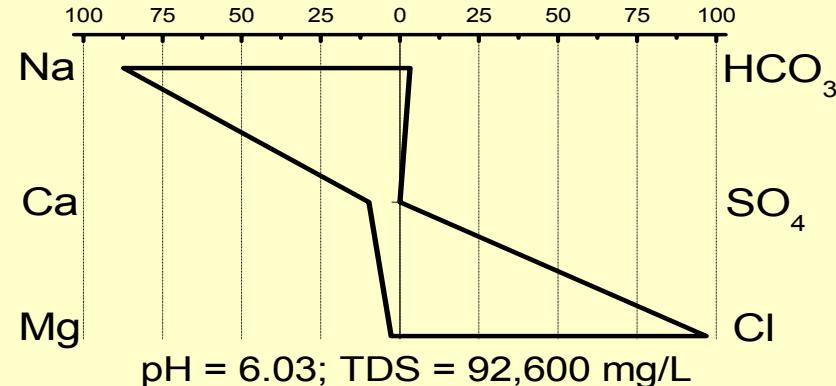


Normalized concentrations of Major cations and anions in Frio brines

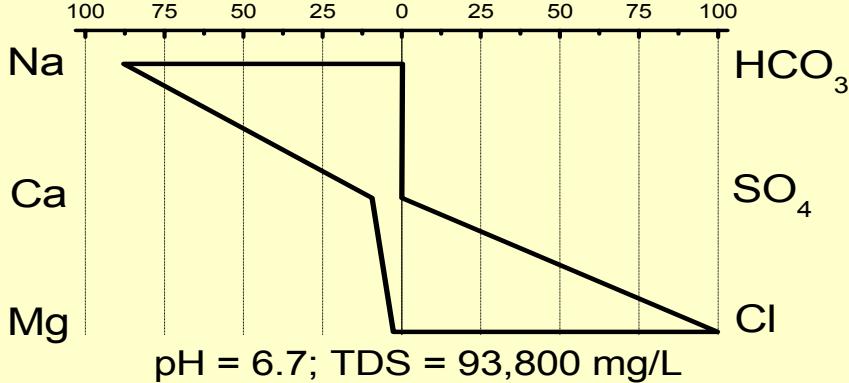
Frio II "blue" sand [06FCO2-212]
(observation well; pre-injection)



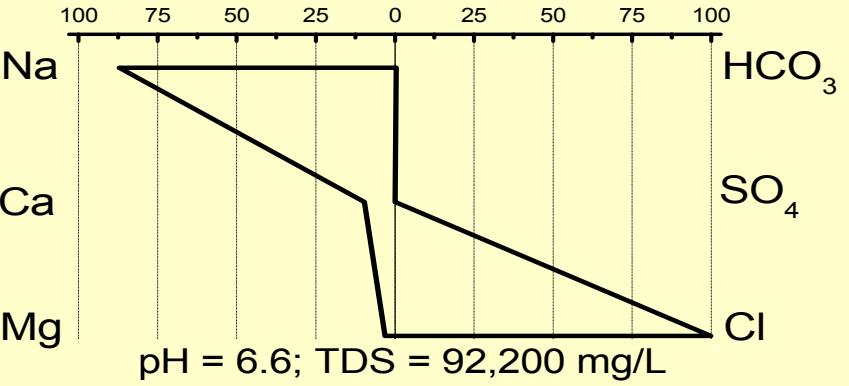
Frio I "C" sand [04FCO2-337]
(observation well; post injection)



Frio I "C" sand [04FCO2-218]
(observation well, pre-injection)

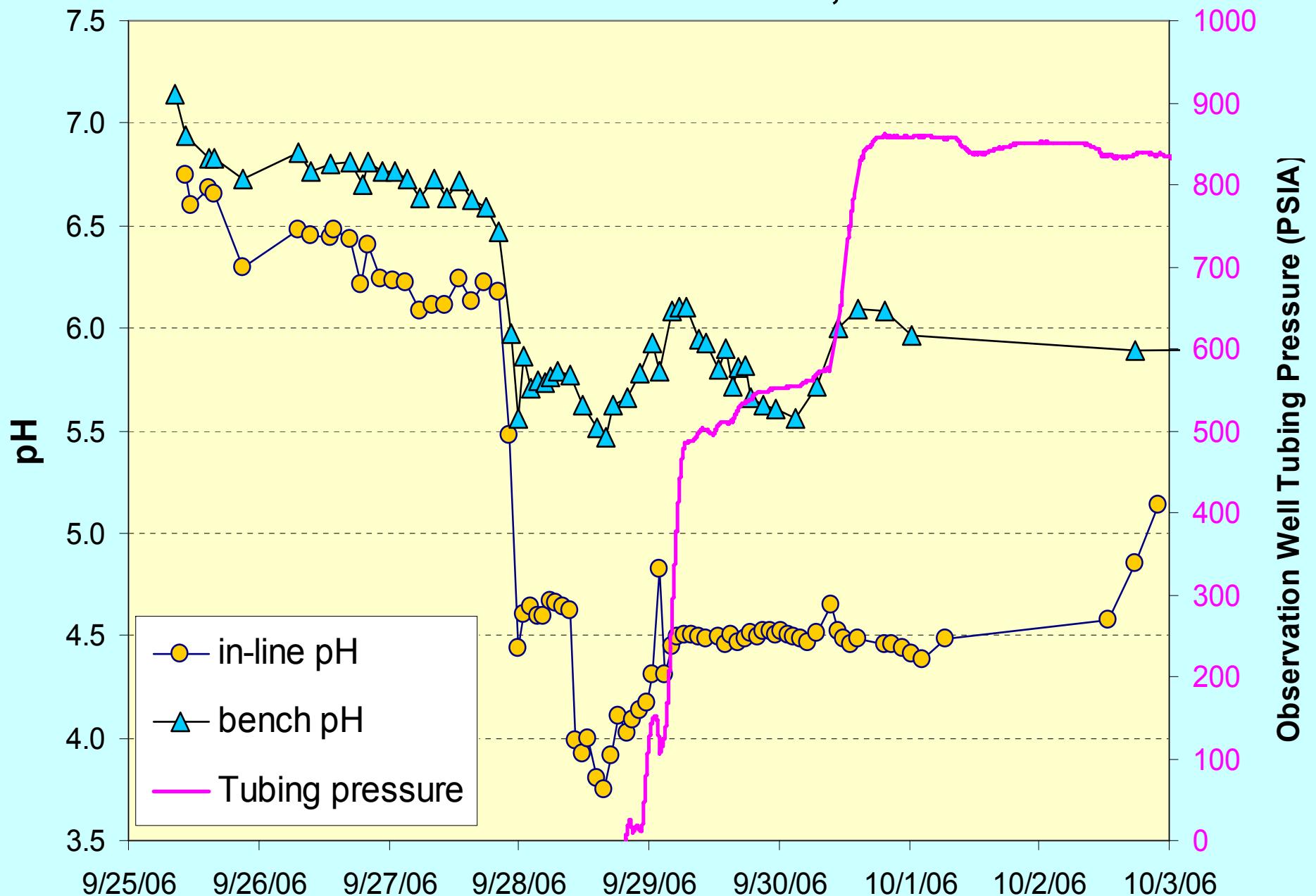


Frio "B" sand [05FCO2-110]
(observation well)

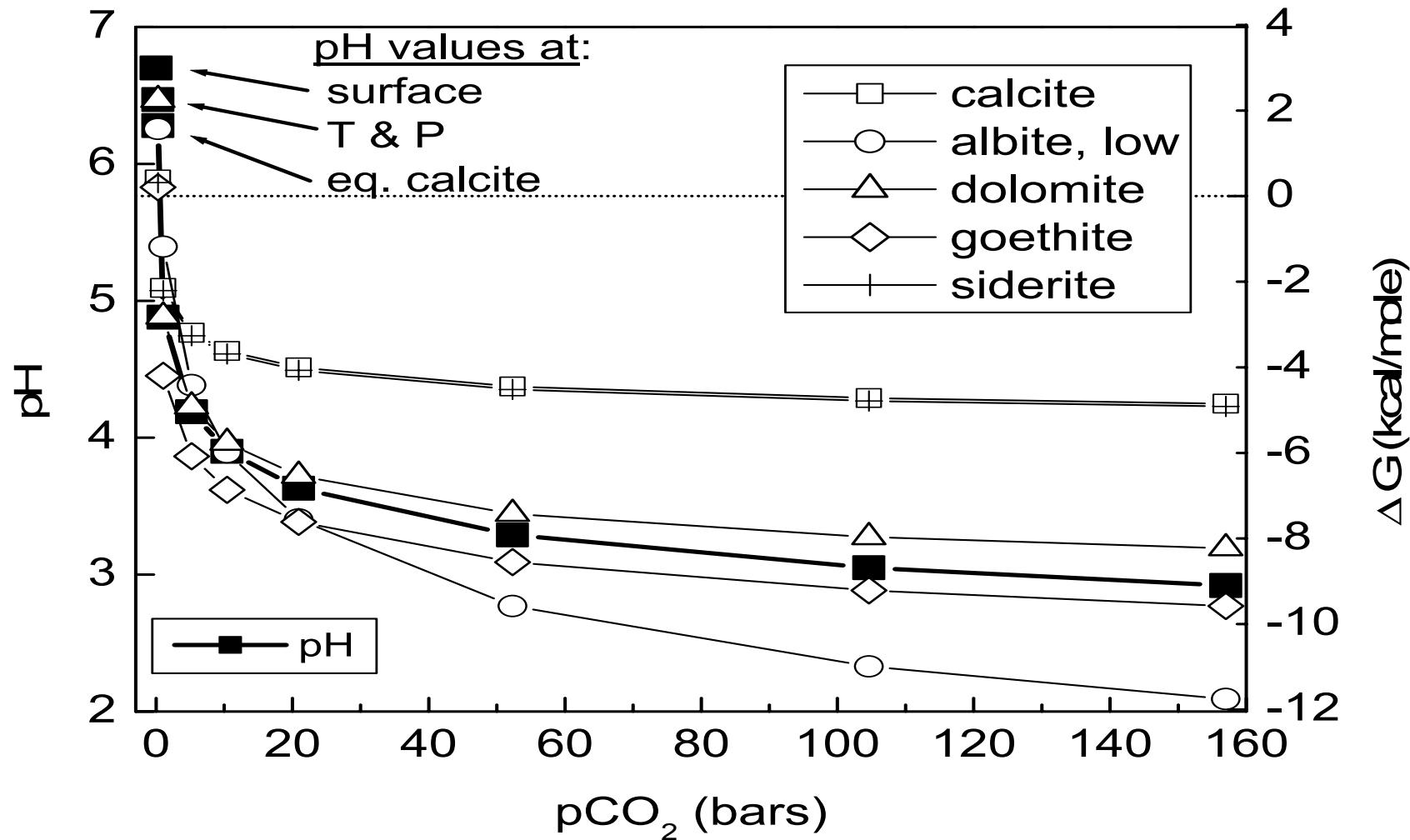


[milliequivalents/liter, normalized to 100%]

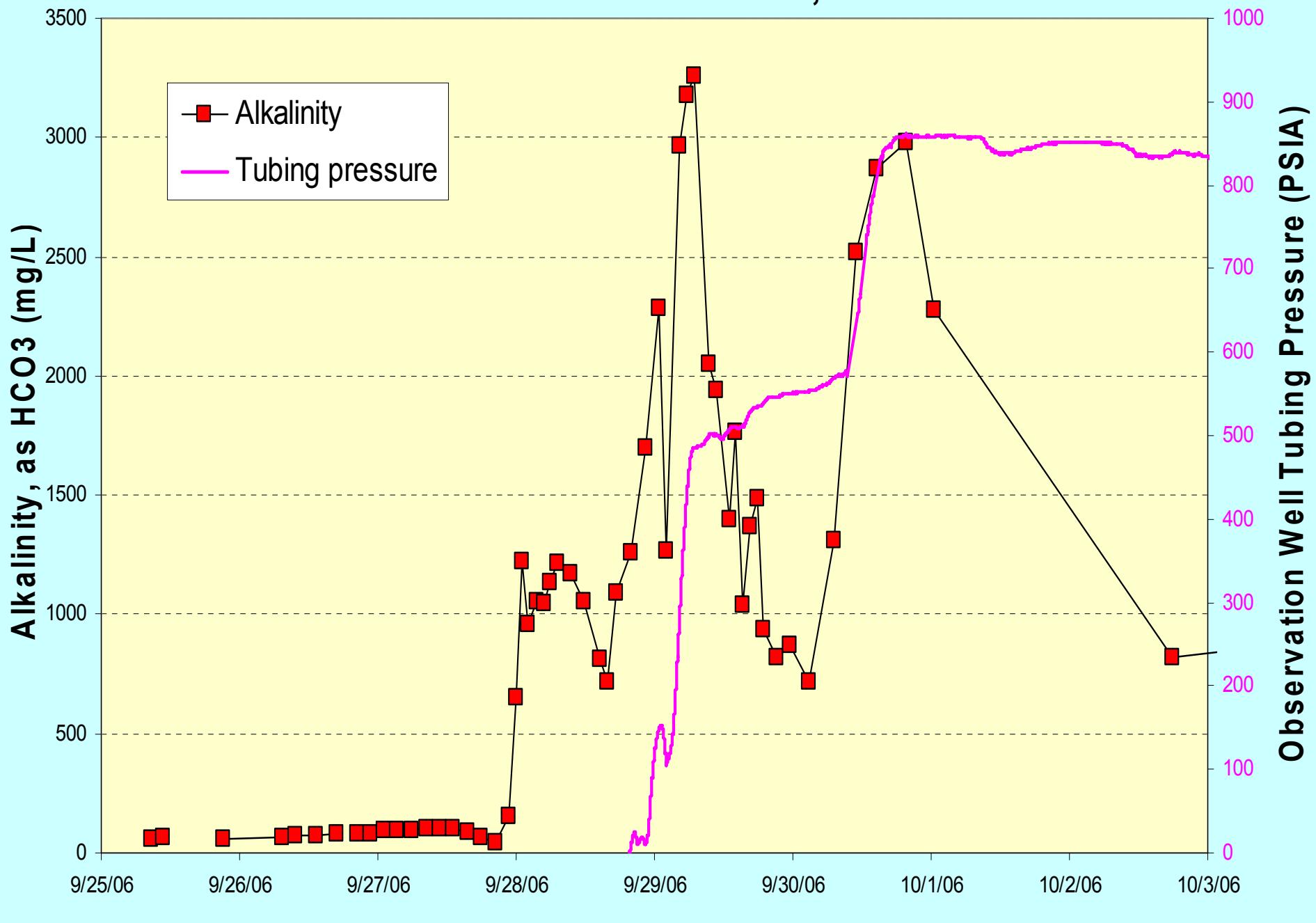
Frio II - Observation Well; U-tube



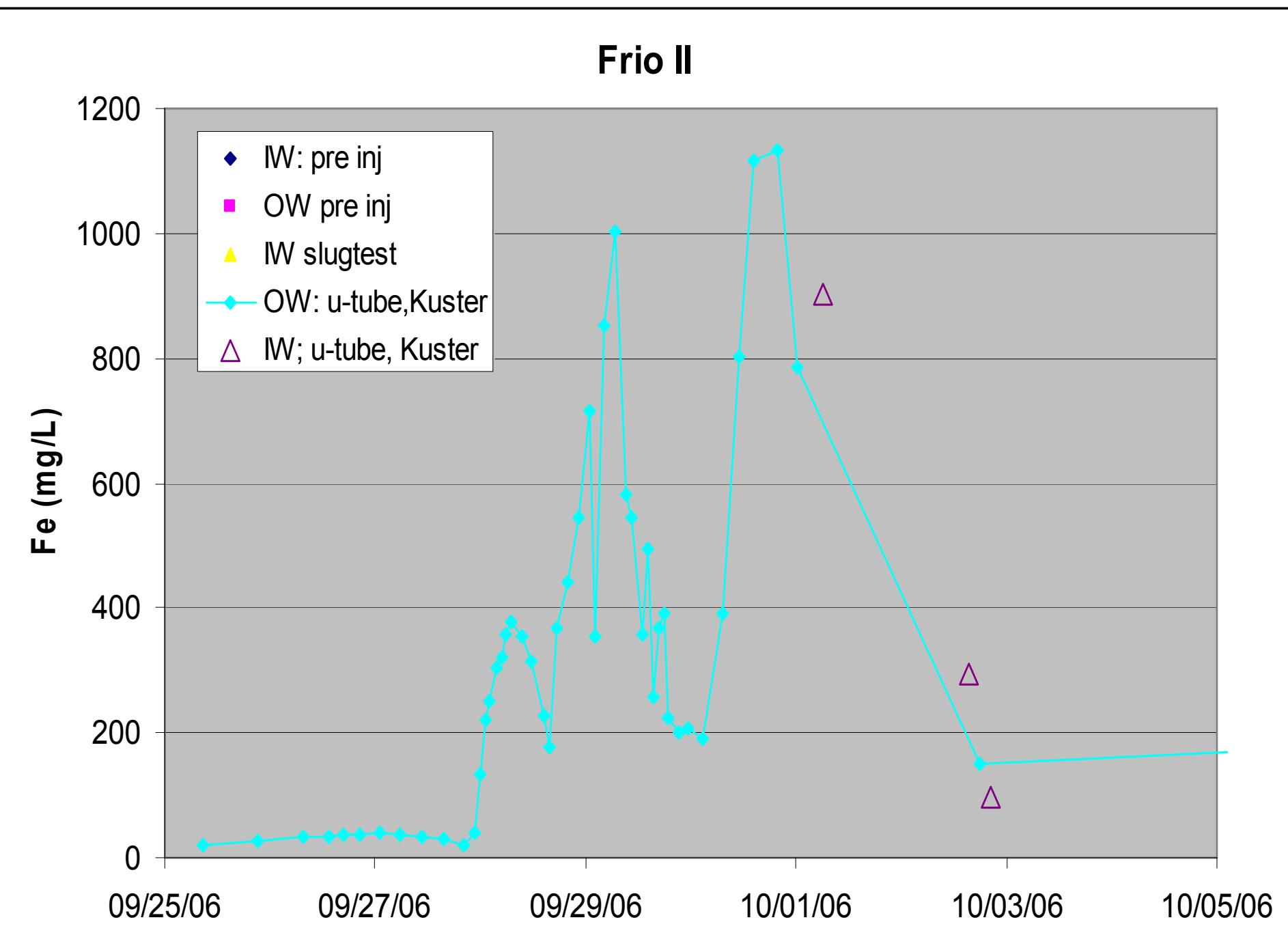
Computed pH and saturated states of selected minerals at T & P



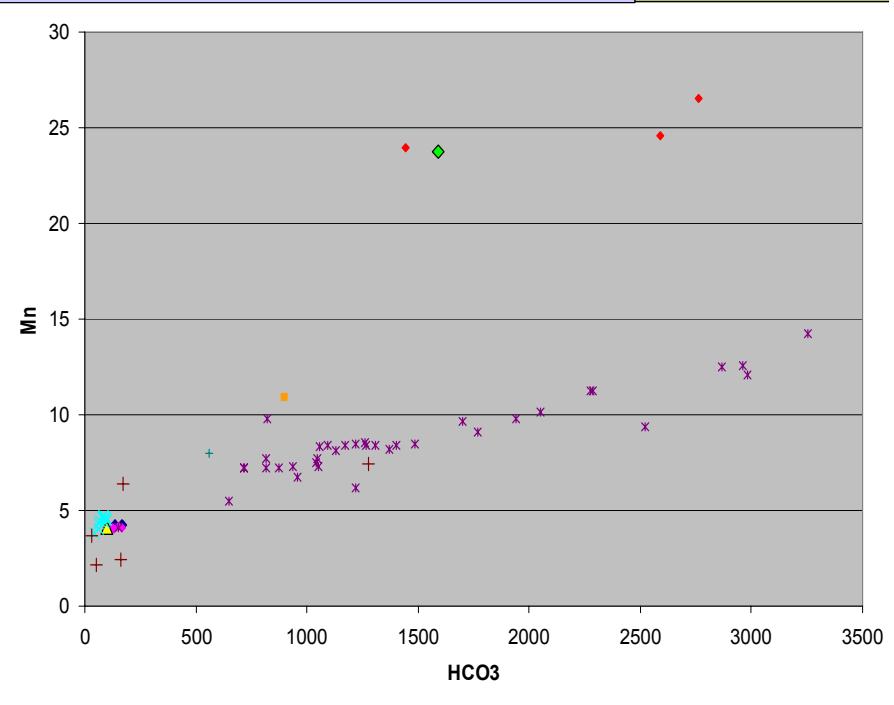
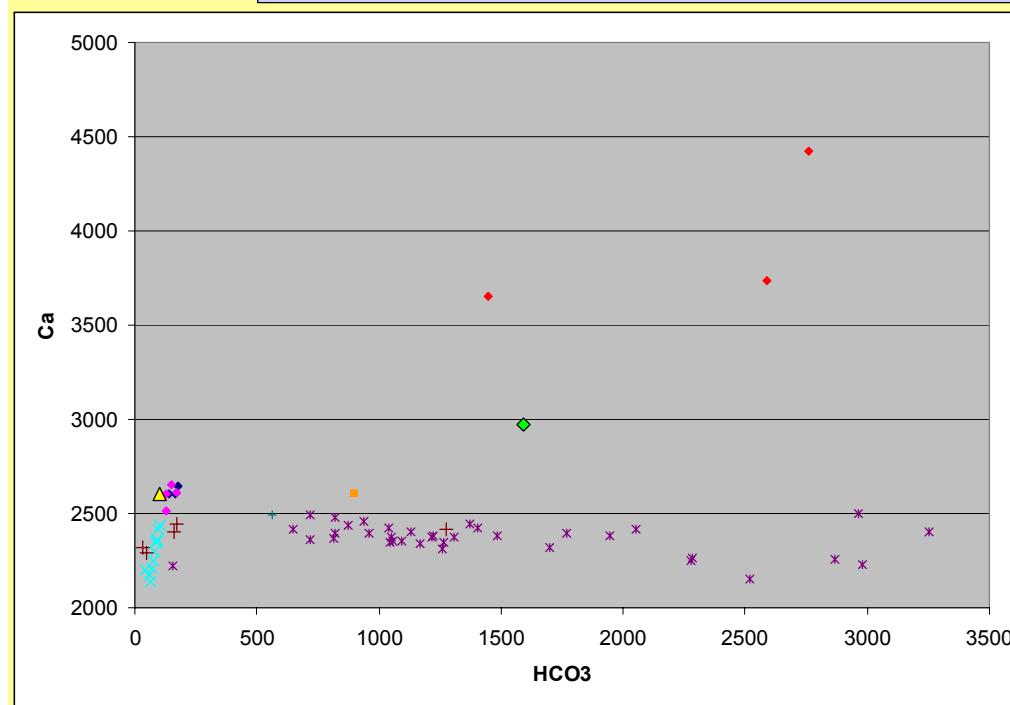
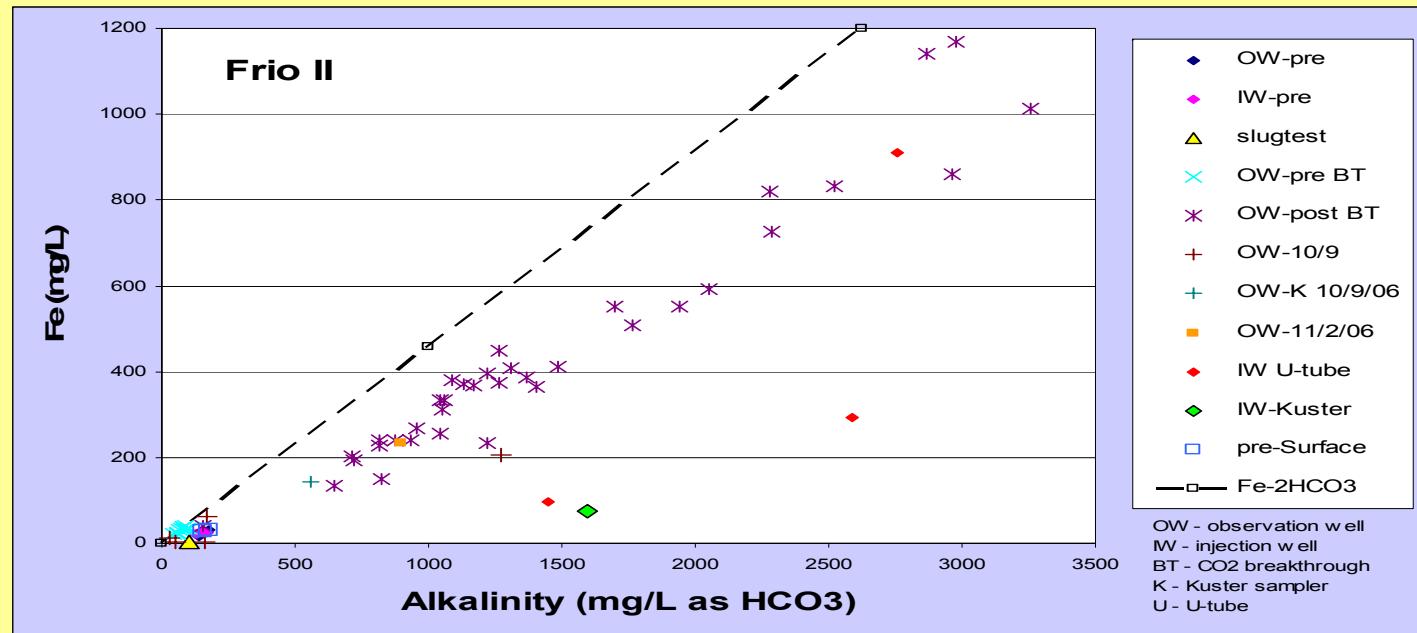
Frio II - Observation Well; U-tube



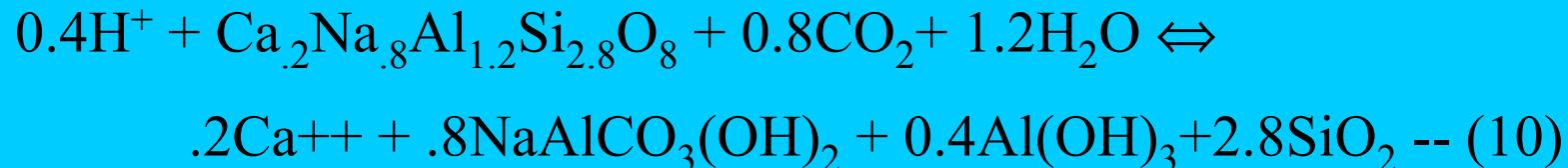
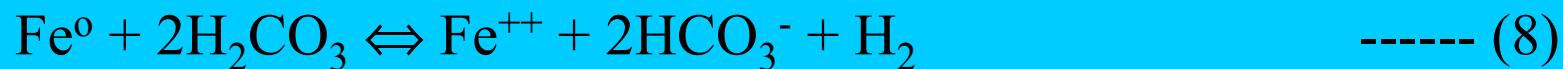
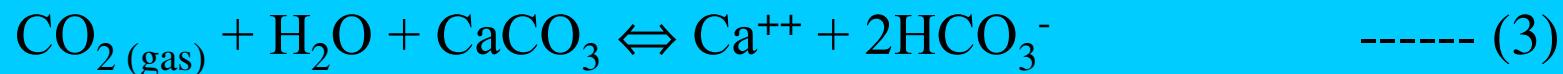
Frio II

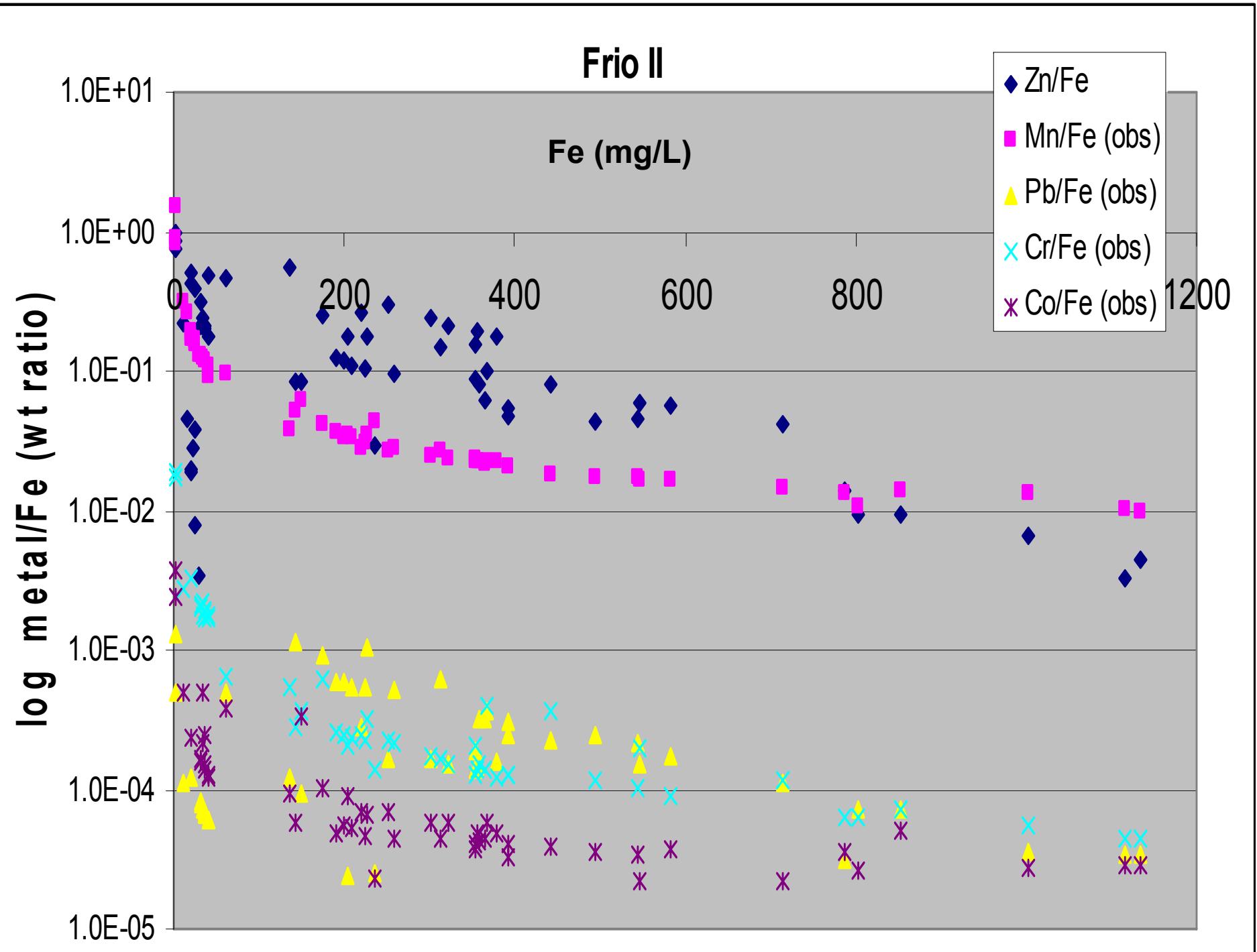


Concentration of Fe and HCO₃ in Frio II brines

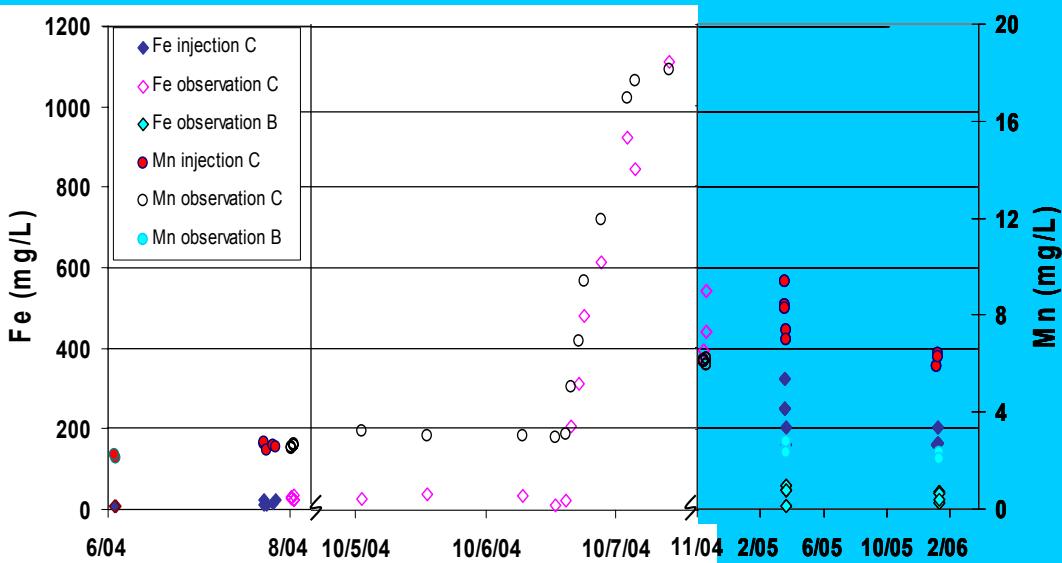


Important Mineral-Water-Gas Interactions in Frio

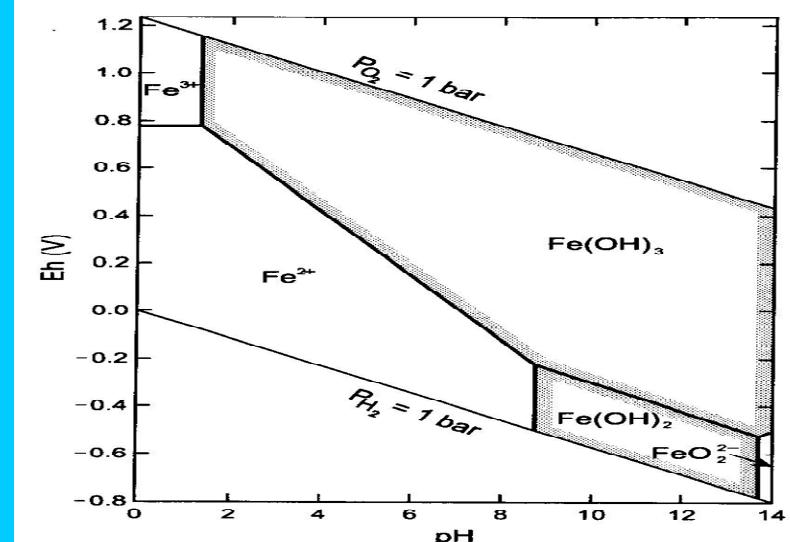




Frio I (Fe & Mn)

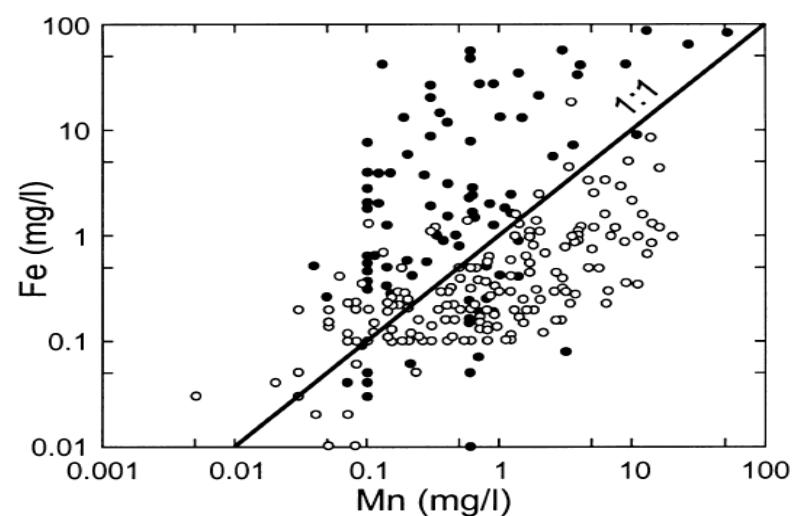


Eh-pH diagram for selected Fe species



Fe and Mn in formation waters from Alberta Basin, Canada

Hitchon, 2000



- Formation waters from producing wells
- Formation waters from drillstem tests

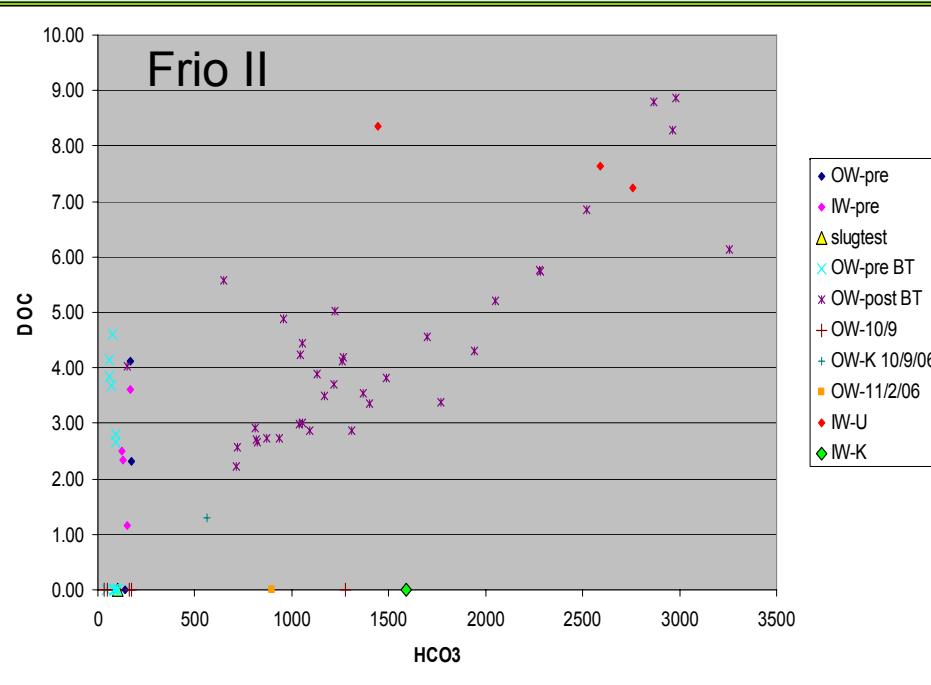
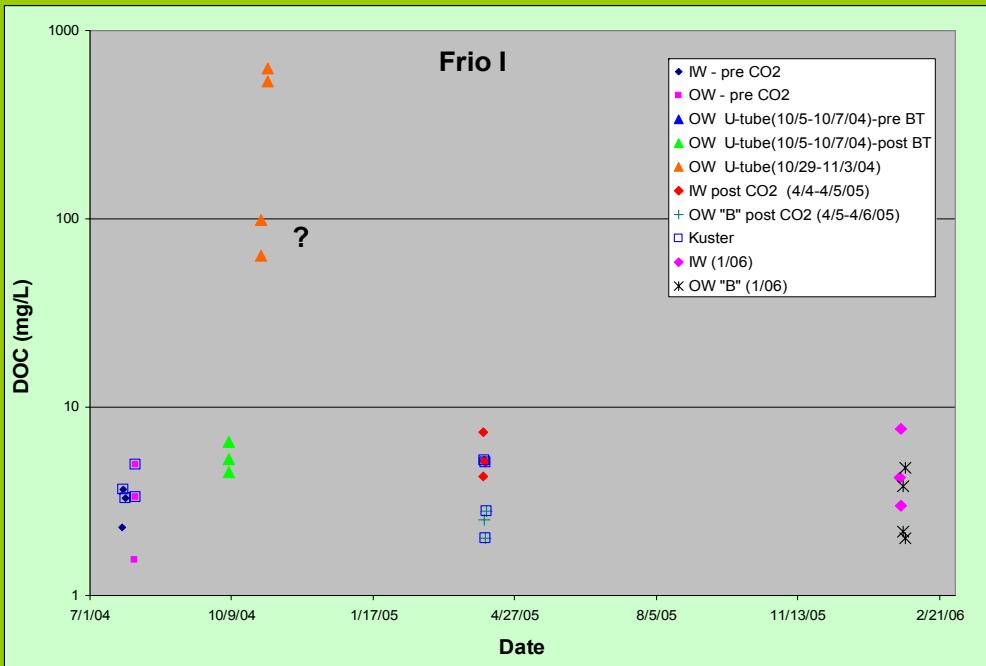
“TRACE” METALS

	mg/L	Fe	Mn	Pb	Zn	Cd	Cu*
MS 11 Rodessa	465	212	70	243	1.0	21	
MS 5 Hosston	407	70	60	243	0.8	61	
MS 15 Norphlet	223	53	2.0	4.0	.02	<20	
MS 3 Stanley	62	11	.04	.53	.02	<20	
MS 19 Smackover	.47	1.6	.04	.06	.03	<20	

* µg/L

Kharaka et al., 1987

Concentrations of DOC in Frio I brine



Organics in Oil-Field Water

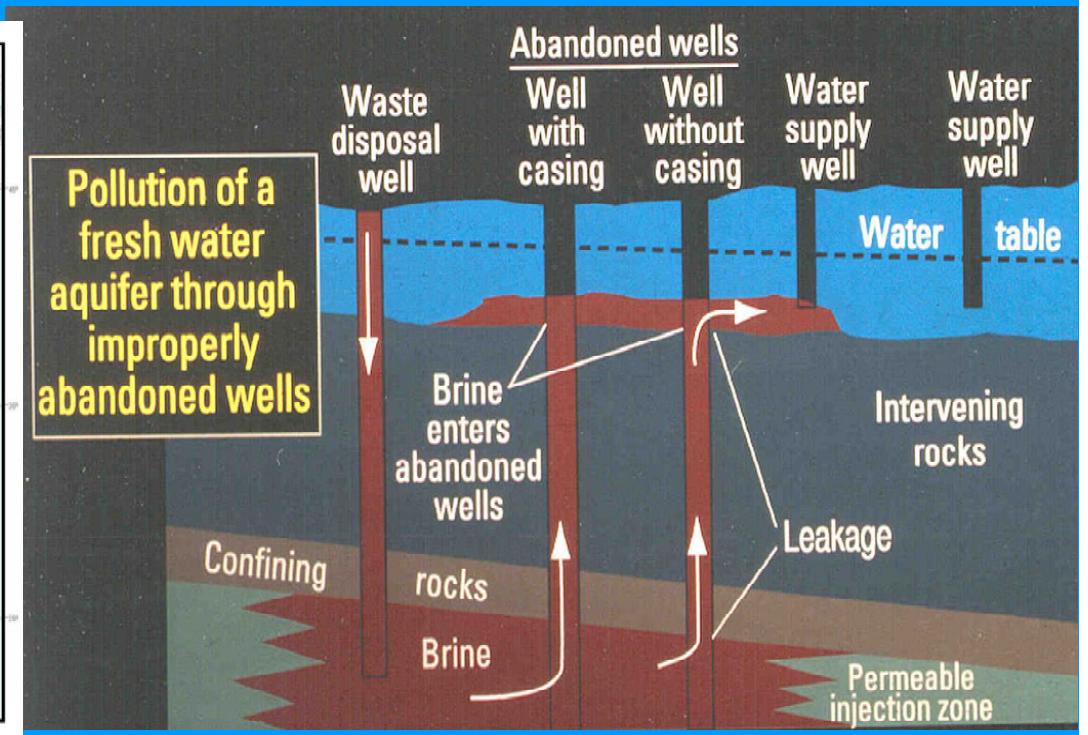
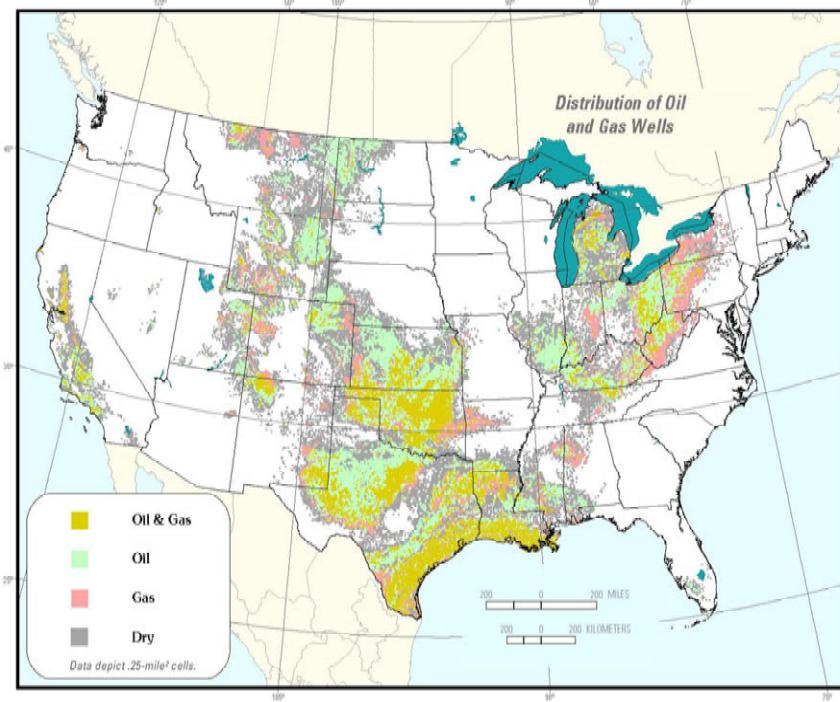
(mg/L)

ACETATE & OTHER ACID ANIONS	10,000
BTEX	60
PAHs	10
PHENOL	20
4 – METHYL PHENOL	2
BENZOIC ACID	5
4 – METHYL BENZOIC ACID	4
2 – HYDROXY BENZOIC ACID	0.2
3 – HYDROXY BENZOIC ACID	1.2

Kharaka & Hanor, 2004

Importance of Protecting Ground Water

- 50% of drinking water in USA is from GW
- 95% of rural America is dependant on GW
- GW use increased from 13×10^{10} L/day in 1950 to 33×10^{10} L/day in 2000
- Once GW is contaminated, remediation is very costly or impossible



Summary and Conclusions

- 1- Brine in the Frio Blue sandstone is also a Na-Ca-Cl type water and is saturated with CH₄, but has a higher salinity of 103,000 mg/L TDS.
- 2- Alkalinity, pH and gas-composition determinations are excellent and rapid field methods for tracking injected CO₂.
- 3- Low pH values approaching the computed subsurface value of ~3 were measured with in line pH probe.
- 4- The low pH values resulting from CO₂ injection again mobilized high Fe, other metals and organics.
- 5- Some metals are from dissolution of Fe-oxyhydroxide minerals; some could be from casing and pipe corrosion.

Hovorka et al., 2006, Environmental Geosciences, v. 13, p. 103-119.

Kharaka et al., 2006, Geology, v. 34, p. 577-580.

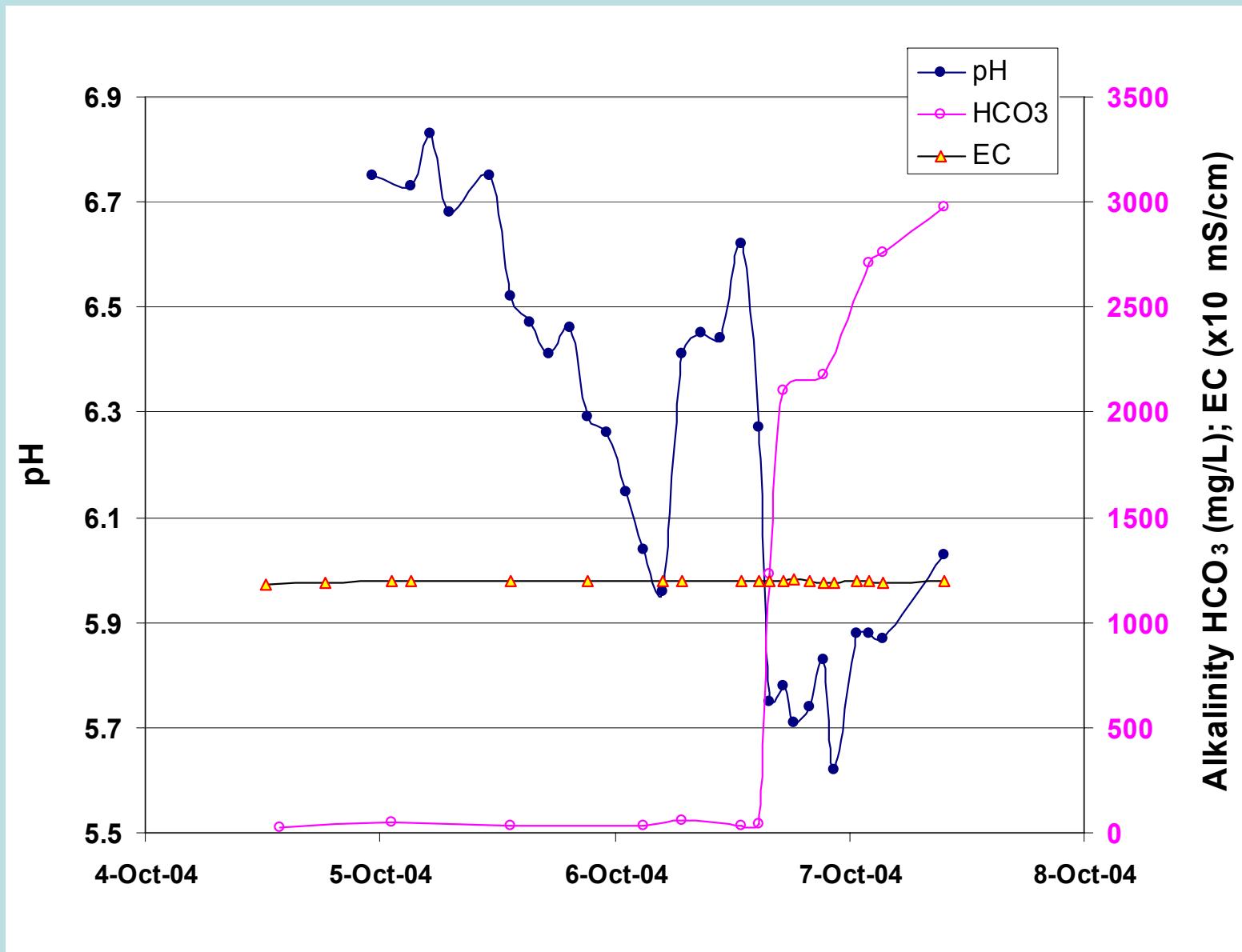


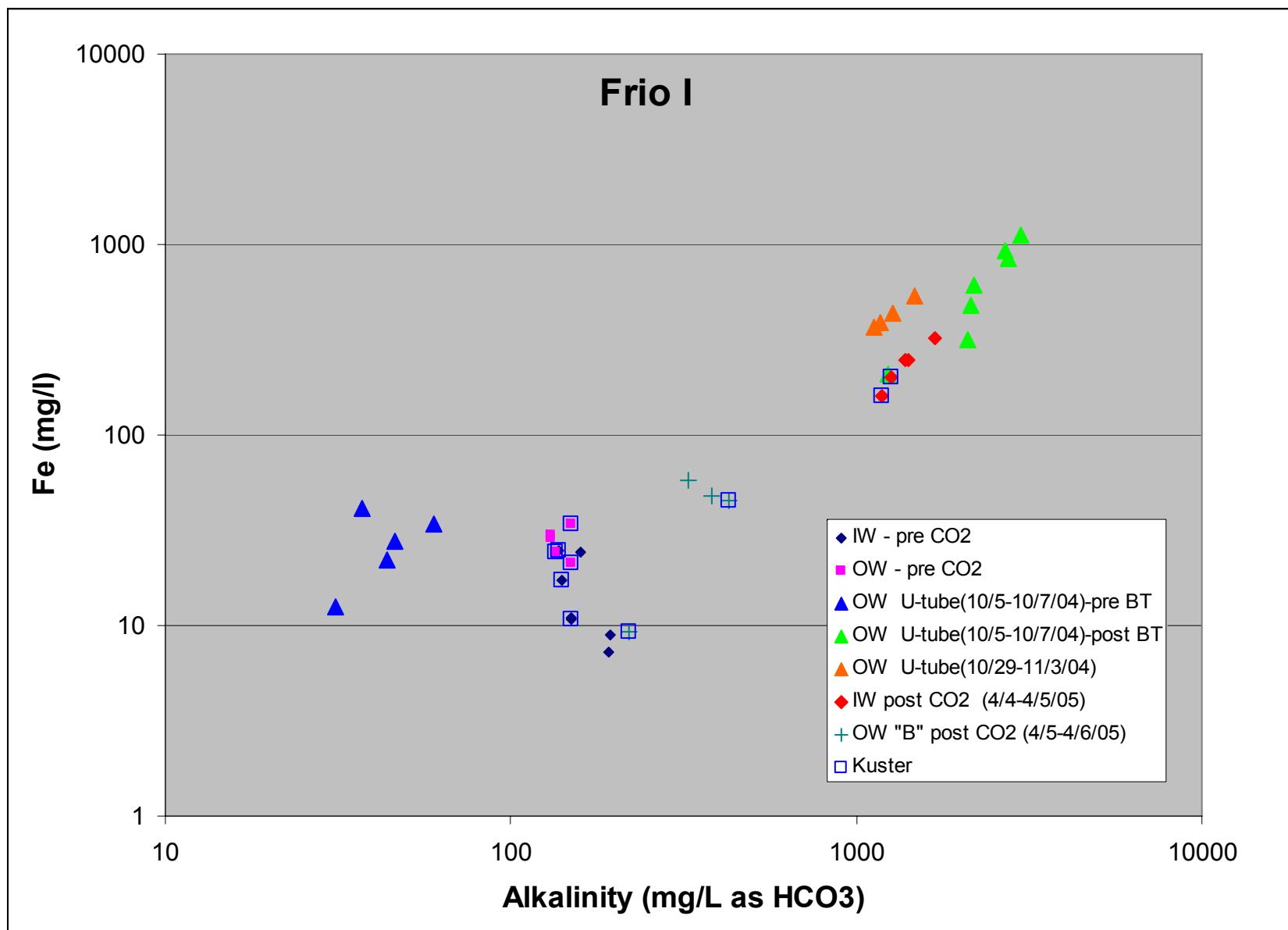
Chemical Composition (%v) of Frio Gases

Frio formation water at saturation with CH₄

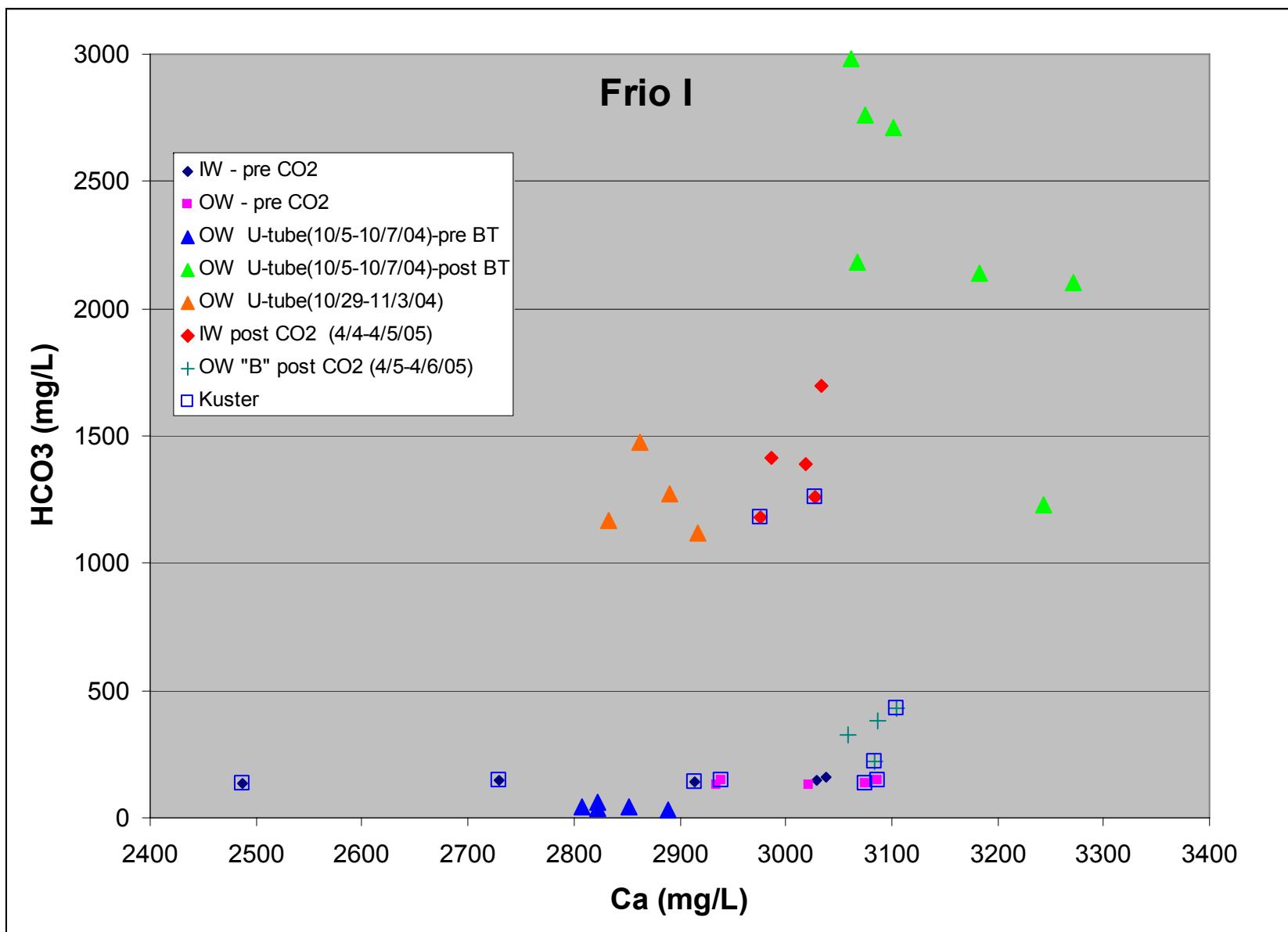
Gas	1" C "	2" C "	3" B "	4" Bls "
He	0.0077	0	0.01	0
H ₂	0.040	0.19	0.92	0.3-6
Ar	0.041	0	ND	0.061
CO ₂	0.31	96.8	2.86	22-96
N ₂	3.87	0.037	1.51	2-53
CH ₄	93.7	2.94	94.3	0.01-54
C ₂ H ₆ +	1.95	0.005	0.12	0-0.23

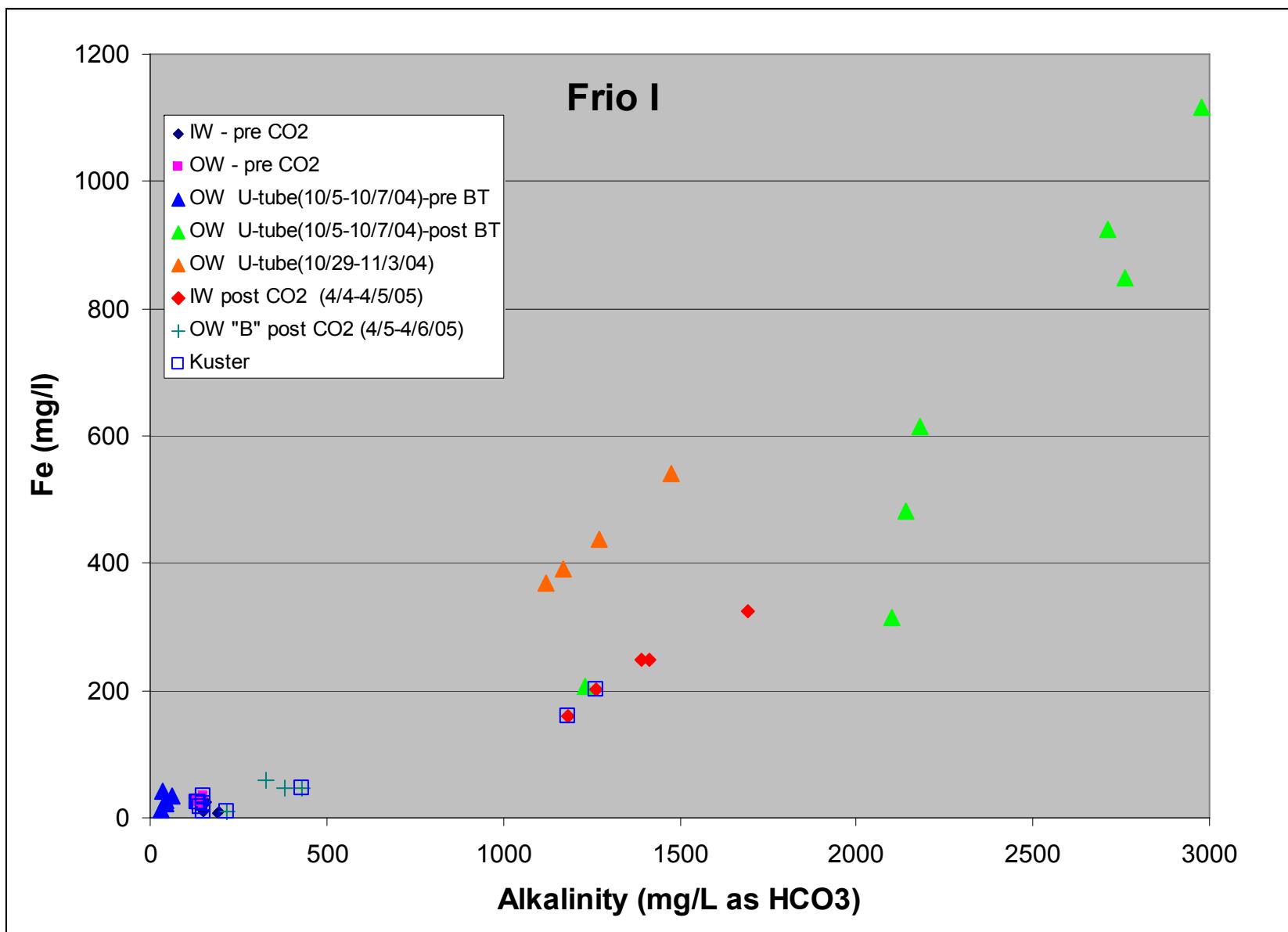
Selected chemical data from monitoring well during CO₂ injection



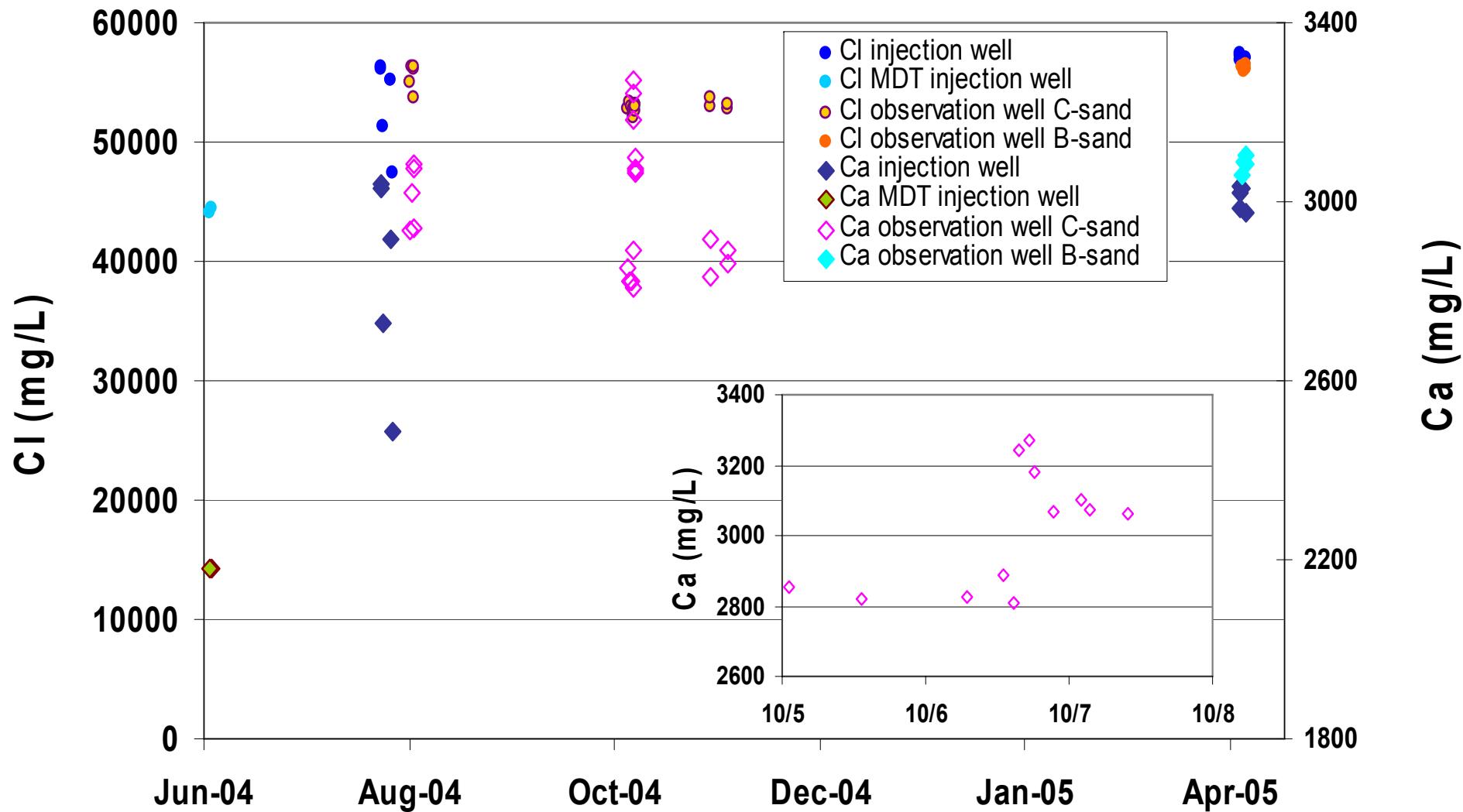


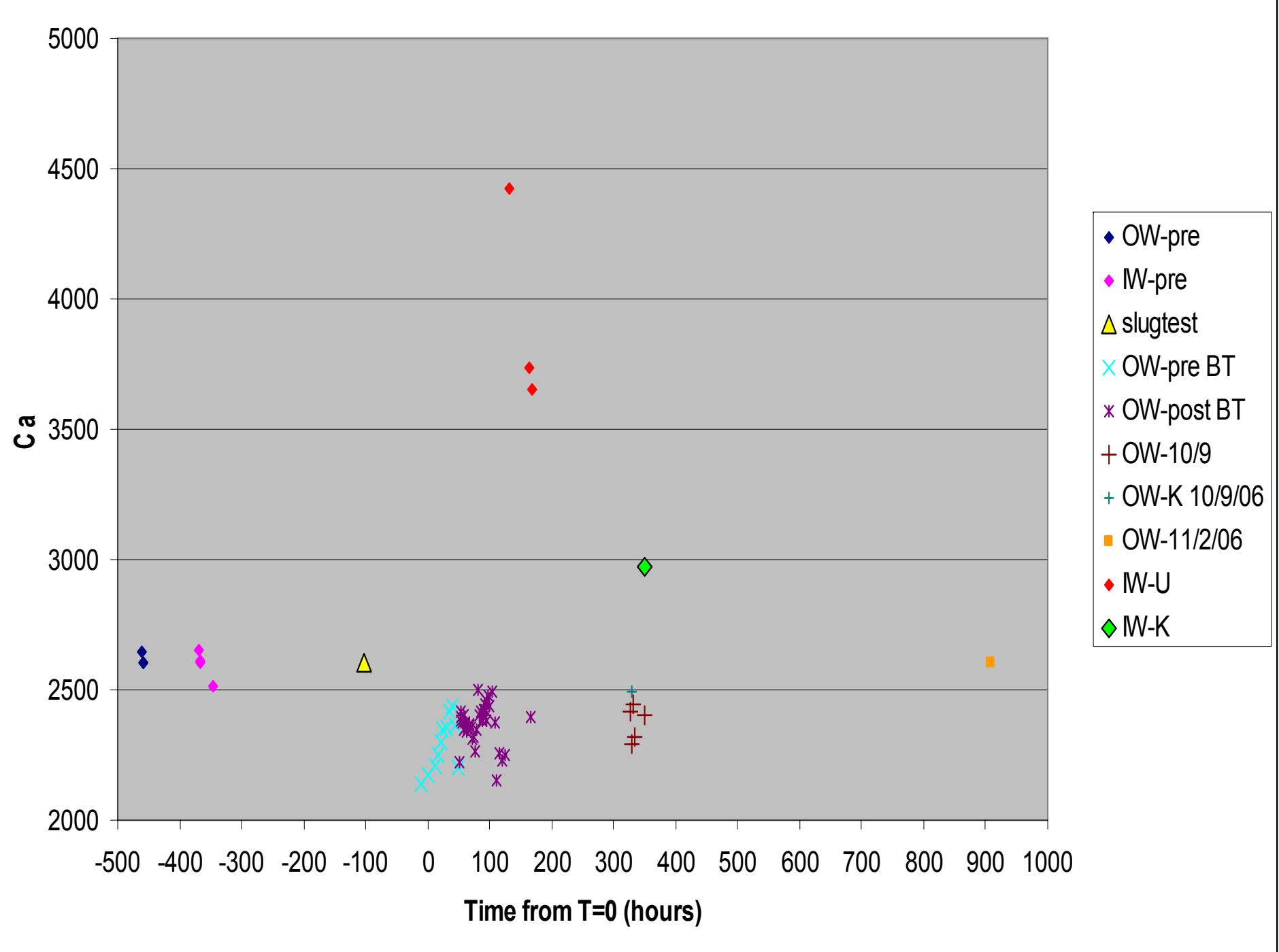
log-log

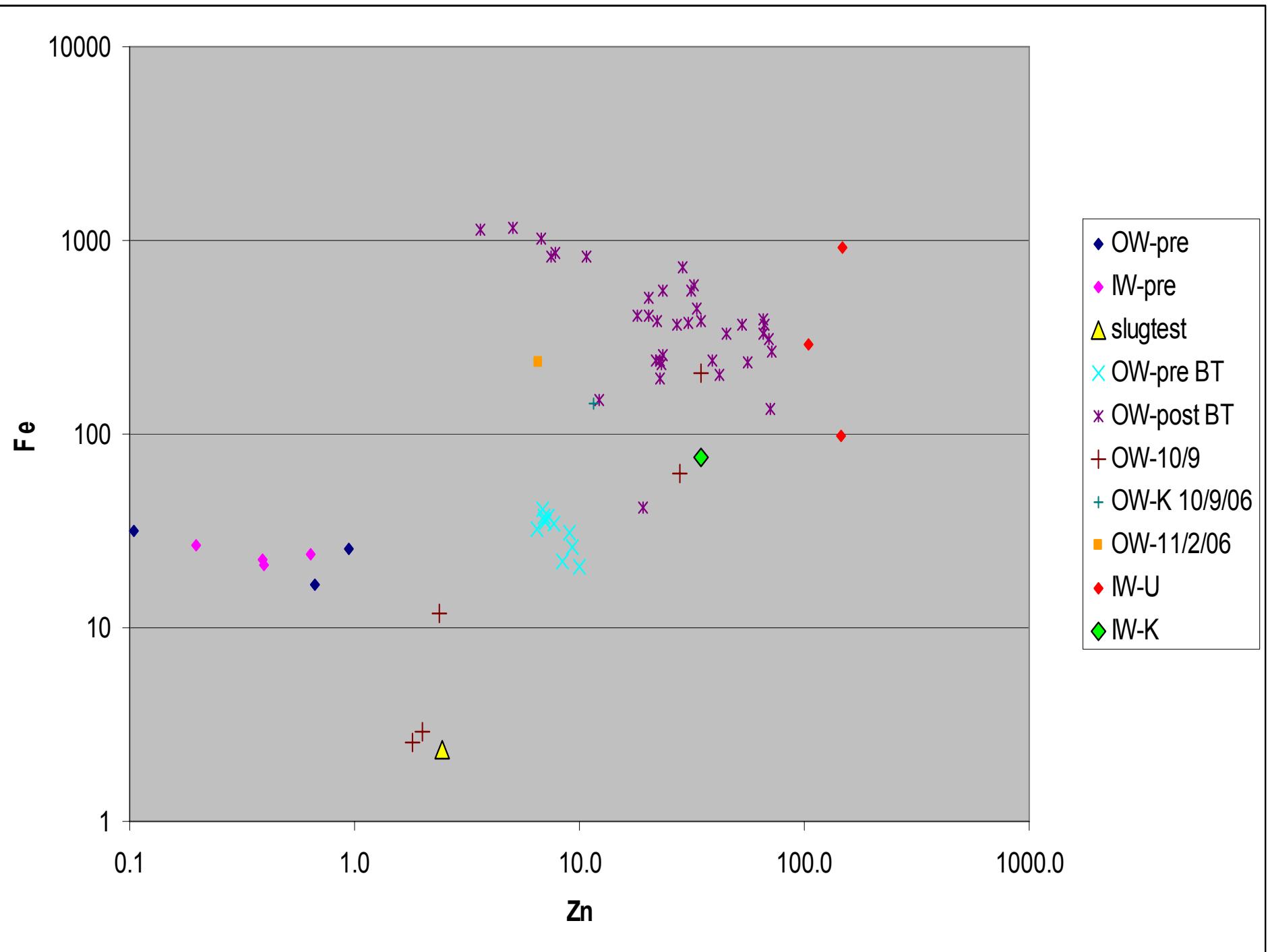




Frio Cl & Ca (6/04-4/05)



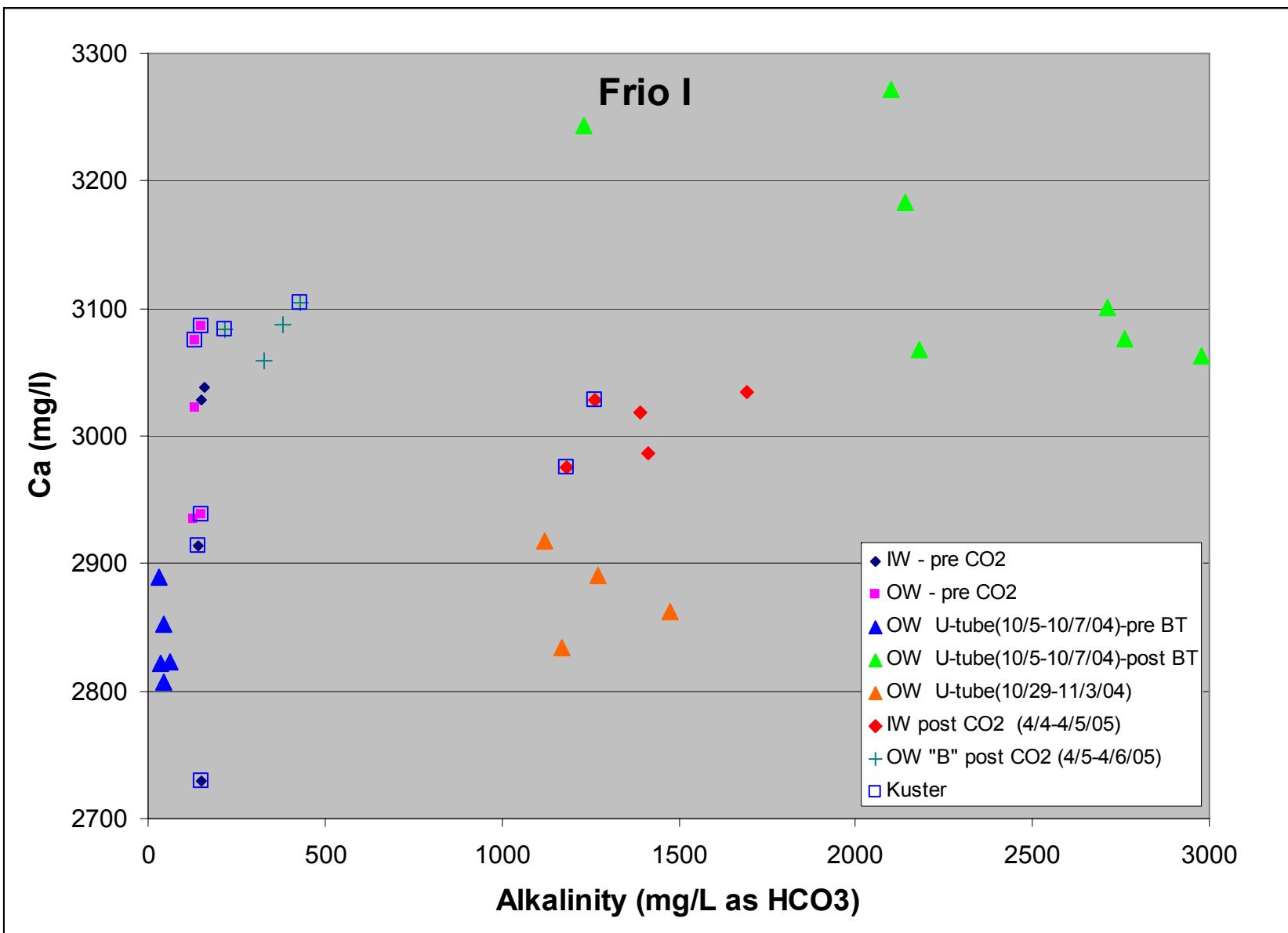




Frio I CO₂ Field sampling

Drilling & test water tagged with dye tracers

Sampling date	Sampling site	Sampling tool
June 3, 2004	injection well	MDT tool (Schlumberger)
Jul 23-Aug 2, 2004	injection & observation wells	surface sampling (N ₂), Kuster
Oct 4-7, 2004	observation well	U-tube
Oct 29-Nov 3, 2004	observation well	U-tube
April 4-6, 2005	injection (C) & observation (B) wells	Surface sampling (N ₂) & Kuster
Jan 23-27, 2006	injection (C) & Observation (B) wells	Surface sampling (swab) & Kuster



Frio Cl & Ca (6/04-4/05)

